

## HUR

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shakefp. K. John.*  
All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged. *Knollet.*  
*HURRICANE.* } *n. f.* [*huracan*, Spanish; *ouragan*, French.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;  
Your cataracts and *hurricanes* spout. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havock where it comes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,  
In corners with selected friends withdraw;  
There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,  
Whispering like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise. *Dryden.*  
So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,  
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,  
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,  
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison.*

To *HURRY.* *v. a.* [*pengian*, to plunder, Saxon; *hurs* was like a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.  
Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone  
To offer service to your enemy;  
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down  
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shakespeare.*

For whom all this haste  
Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here? *Milton.*  
Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South's Sermons.*

That *hurried* o'er  
Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore. *Dryden.*  
A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the stage. *Addison's Spectator.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,  
That *hurry* you away. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*  
If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himself by the poet's imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

To *HURRY.* *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.  
Did you but know what joys your way attend,  
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
*HURRY.* *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*  
It might have pleased him in the present heat and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South's Sermons.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. *Wadsw.*  
Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison's Spectator.*

A long train of coaches and six ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addison's Guardian.*  
I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged. *Addison.*

The pavement sounds with trampling feet,  
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street. *Gay's Trivia.*  
*HURST.* *n. f.* [*þýrjet*, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsl.*

To *HURT.* *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt.* [*þýrjet*, wounded, Saxon; *beurter*, to strike, French.]  
1. To mischief; to harm.

Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt;  
Surpris'd by unjust force, but not enthral'd. *Milton.*  
2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand.  
The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton's Angler.*

It breeds contempt  
For herds to listen, or presume to pry,  
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

*HURT.* *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Harm; mischief.

The *hurt* which cometh thereby is greater than the good.  
I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.  
Where is he wounded?  
—There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

## HUS

The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and science 'tis the fame,  
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*  
*HURTER.* *n. f.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.

*HURTFUL.* *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous; pernicious.  
Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful* unto many. *Ho ker, b. v.*

The *hurtful* haze in thy vineyard shun,  
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryden's Georg.*

*HURTFULLY.* *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously; perniciously.  
*HURTFULNESS.* *n. f.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To *HURTLE.* *v. n.* [*beutter*, French; *intare*, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle; to meet in shock and encounter. *Hammer.*

The noise of battle *hurts* in the air. *Shak. Jul. Cesar.*  
Kindness, nobler ever than revenge,  
And nature stronger than his just occasion,  
Made him give battle to the lionsess,  
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurting*,  
From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

To *HURGLE.* *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity.  
This is probably the original of *hurt*.

His harmful club he gan to *hurgle* high,  
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

*HURTBERRY.* *n. f.* [*thort bar*, Danish.] Bilberry.  
*HURTBLESS.* *adj.* [from *hurt*.]

1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.  
Unto her home he oft would go,  
Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,  
Her parents liking well it should be so;  
For simple goodness shined in his eyes.  
She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty  
On gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true. *Fairy Queen.*

Shorter ev'ry gap he takes,  
And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Receiving no hurt.  
*HURTBLESSLY.* *adv.* [from *hurtless*.] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity. *Stiney.*

*HURTBLESSNESS.* *n. f.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

*HUSBAND.* *n. f.* [*husband*, master, Danish, from *hus* and *banda*, Runick, a master.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.  
Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,  
Thy head, thy fortress. *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Why, woman, your *husband* is in his old luns again; he so takes on yonder with his *husbands*, and so rails against all married mankind. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This careful *husband* had been long away,  
Whom his chaste wif and little children mourn. *Dryden.*

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the denomination or relation of *husband*. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.  
Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,  
Prefer him not in haste, for *husband* to thy fold. *Dryden.*

3. An economist; a man that knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.  
Edward I. shewed himself a right good *husband*; owner of a lordship ill *husbanded*. *Davies on Ireland.*

I was considering the shortness of life, and what ill *husbands* we are of so tender a fortune. *Collier on Fume.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.  
*Husband's* work is laborious and hard. *Hubbard's Tale.*

I heard a great *husband* say, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

In those fields  
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,  
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields. *Hatwell.*

If continu'd rain  
The lab'ring *husband* in his house restrain,  
Let him forecast his work. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

To *HUSBAND.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To supply with an husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,  
Being so father'd and so *husband* d? *Shak. Julius Cesar.*

If you shall prove  
This ring was ever her's, you shall as easy  
Prove that I *husbanded* her bed in Florence,  
Where yet she never was. *Shakespeare.*

In my right,  
By me invested, he compeers the best.  
—That were the most, if he should *husband* you. *Shakefp.*

2. To manage with frugality.  
It will be pastime passing excellent,  
If it be *husbanded* with modesty. *Shakespeare.*

## HUS

The French, wisely *husbanding* the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all  
That thou can't speak at once; but *husband* it,  
And give men turns of speech. *Herbert.*

To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.  
3. A farmer cannot *husband* his ground, if he sits at a great rent. *Bacon's Essays.*

*HUSBANDLESS.* *adj.* [from *husband*.] Without an husband.  
A widow, *husbandless*, subject to fears;  
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakefp. King John.*

*HUSBANDLY.* *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty.  
Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;  
And compas it then, is a *husbandly* part. *Tussl. Husbandry.*

*HUSBANDMAN.* *n. f.* [*husband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage.  
This Davy serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your *husbandman*. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *husbandman*. *Broome.*

*HUSBANDRY.* *n. f.* [from *husband*.]  
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.  
He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *husbandry*, especially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Altho' if in *husbandry* he ought did know,  
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
*Husbandry* supplieth unto us all things necessary for food. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;  
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,  
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

Her plenteous womb  
Expresseth its full tilth and *husbandry*. *Shakespeare.*

The seeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of Christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

*Husbandry* the Spaniards wanting in the valley of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*

A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the several trades of *husbandry*, tillage, and pasturage. *Temple.*

Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony;  
There's *husbandry* in heaven;  
The candles are all out. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

You have already saved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good *husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestic affairs.  
Lorenzo, I commit into your hands  
The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shakespeare.*

*HUSH.* *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise!  
The king hath done you wrong; but *hush!* 'tis so. *Shak.*

There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,  
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

*HUSH.* *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet.  
As we often see, against some storm,  
A silence in the heav'n; the rack stand still,  
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below  
As *hush* as death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To *HUSH.* *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent.  
This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush;  
Another seem'd envious or coy;  
Another in her teeth did gnaw a rust;  
But at these strangers' preference every one did *hush*. *F. Queen.*

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,  
As to be *hush*, and nought at all to say. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,  
Upon your flubborn usage of the pope;  
But since you are a gentle convertite,  
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,  
And make fair weather in your bluff'ring land. *Sh. K. John.*

Speak softly,  
All's *hush* as midnight yet. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

My love would speak; my duty *hushes* me. *Shakespeare.*  
When in a bed of straw we shrink together,  
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,  
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then  
*Hush* my cares thus, and shelter me with love? *Orway.*

*Hush* d as midnight silence go;  
He will not have your exclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her fire at length is kind,  
Calms ev'ry storm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;  
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,  
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

## HUT

Upon his rising the court was *hushed*, and a whisper ran. *Addison's Spectator.*

To *HUSH* up. *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.  
This matter is *hushed* up, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

*HUSHMONEY.* *n. f.* [*hush* and *money*.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.  
A dextrous steward, when his tricks are found,  
*Hushmoney* sends to all the neighbours round;  
His master, unobservant of his pranks,  
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

*HUSK.* *n. f.* [*hulsch*, Dutch, or *huycken*, from *huyt*.] The outmost integument of fruits.  
Do but behold yon poor and starved band,  
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,  
Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men. *Shak. H. V.*

Most seeds, in their growing, leave their *husk* or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy food shall be  
The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and *husks*  
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat  
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husks*, or shell  
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board  
Heaps with unparing hand. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Some steep their seeds, and some in cauldrons boil  
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,  
And swell the flatt'ring *husks* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*

Some when the press, by utmost vigour screw'd,  
Has drain'd the pulposus mass, regale their swine  
With the dry refuse; thou, more wife, shalt steep  
The *husks* in water, and again employ  
The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water 'till it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat 'till the *husk* was taken off, and ground. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest you only amass a heap of unintelligible phrases, and feed upon *husks* instead of kernels. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To *HUSK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.  
*HUSKED.* *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing an *husk*; covered with a *husk*.

*HUSKY.* *adj.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in *husks*; consisting of *husks*.

Most have found  
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With timely care  
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late  
In vain shouldst seek a strainer, to dispart  
The *husky* terrene dregs from purer must. *Phillips.*

*HUSKY.* *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*: taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.

Get you in, *hussy*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

*HUSTINGS.* *n. f.* [*hustings*, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To *HUSTLE.* *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together.  
*HUSWIFE.* *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]

1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good, and *hussywife* or *hussy* in a bad sense.

Bianca,  
A *hussywife*, that, by selling her desires,  
Buys herself bread and cloth. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. An economist; a thrifty woman.  
Why should you want?  
The bounteous *hussywife*, nature, on each bush  
Lays her fulness before you. *Shakespeare.*

To *HUSWIFE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.  
But *hussywife* the little heav'n had lent,  
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;  
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,  
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

*HUSWIFERY.* *n. f.* [from *hussywife*.]  
1. Management good or bad.  
Good *hussyfery* trieth  
To rise with the cock;  
Ill *hussyfery* lyeth  
'Till nine of the clock. *Tusser.*

2. Management of rural business committed to women.  
If cheeques in dairie have Argus his eyes,  
Tell Cistley the fault in her *hussyfery* lies. *Tussl. Husbandry.*

*HUT.* *n. f.* [*hutte*, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage.  
Our wand'ring fairs, in woful state,  
To a small cottage came at last,  
Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,  
Who kindly did these fairs invite  
In his poor *hut* to pass the night. *Swift.*